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SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES

CATALOGUE

FRUITS GROWN FOR MARKET AND PLANTS FOR SALE

RECEIVED

OCT 11 1920

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

PARRYS' POMONA NURSERIES

WILLIAM PARRY, PARRY, NEW JERSEY

THE character for accuracy, promptness and fair dealing which this establishment has earned and enjoyed for over 60 years renders it unnecessary for us to publish a list of references or testimonials from the volumes of letters in evidence of our perfect packing, the good condition in which our plants are received, satisfactory count, etc.

Parry's Pomona Nurseries are located on the branch of the Westfield and Camden turnpike, two miles from Riverton, three from Moorestown and eight from Burlington and Philadelphia. These Nurseries are owned and operated as in the past and the business is conducted in the name of William Parry, under the management of practical experienced men, as hitherto, so that customers may rely on the same liberal treatment, promptness and fair dealing shown in the past.

Being in direct communication with Philadelphia and New York, our shipping facilities are unsurpassed, while our experience and system of packing enable us to send trees and plants by mail or express in safety to any part of the country, however distant.

FALL AND EARLY SPRING PLANTING.

It is a well-established fact that the fall and very early spring planting of all trees insures the very best results. Planters of large commercial orchards invariably select fall or very early spring for setting their trees, the most suitable periods being between October 15 and December 1, and as soon in the spring as the frost is out of the ground; as at these seasons the wood is well ripened, the sap is not flowing, and the trees will bear transplanting well.

The advantages of fall and early spring planting are many: The nurseryman has more time to dig trees, which means less mutilated stock; the planter has more time and uses more care in setting; the soil early becomes firmly settled about the roots, which, being in close contact with the soil, absorb water readily; the trees suffer little or no shock in transplanting, receive the benefit of the early spring rains, and make a growth earlier than those set late. On this account fall or early spring-set trees make the healthiest and most vigorous growth.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Fall shipping begins in September and continues until the ground is frozen. Spring shipping begins as soon as the frost is out of the ground, sometimes in February, and generally not later than March 1.

The prices in this Catalogue abrogate previous quotations. The prices affixed are for quantities specified, but 5, 50 and 500 trees or plants will be supplied at 10, 100 and 1,000 rates respectively.

Large packages will be delivered at Riverton Station free of cost, after which they are at the risk and expense of the purchaser. In case of loss or delay, the purchaser must look for damages to the forwarding companies alone. Packages by mail are postpaid by us.

Substitution. When varieties are ordered which we do not have in stock, others, similar or better, will be substituted, unless we are requested not to substitute by the person ordering.

No claims will be allowed unless made within ten days after receipt of goods.

We exercise care that all our stock shall be genuine, unmixed, true to name and quality represented, free from insects and disease, and accept your order with the understanding and agreement that should any prove untrue to name, we will replace them with genuine stock; or should stock be infested or diseased when received, we will replace with clean and healthy stock; but we are not liable for damages other than herein named.

For cash with order, deduct 5 per cent from the list price. We make no charge for packing, except on shade and ornamental trees.

No discount unless cash reaches us before shipment. No discount on special collections.

Money can be sent safely by Post Office Order on Riverton P. O., Burlington county, N. J., Bank Check, Draft or Registered Letter, directed to

Express, Telegraph and Freight Depot
RIVERTON, NEW JERSEY
(Pennsylvania Railroad, Amboy Division)
Money Order Office and Post Office
RIVERTON, NEW JERSEY

PARRYS' POMONA NURSERIES

Riverton P. O., New Jersey



Bismarck Apple, exact size.

As grown by W. Turner for W. F. Rockefeller, Esq., Tarrytown, N. Y.

APPLES.

NEW AND LEADING VARIETIES.

BISMARCK. We recommend the planting of Bismarck for private as well as commercial purposes. All reports confirm the statement that this variety is veritably a giant fruit in size, that its cropping properties are gigantic, that the trees come to fruiting young, and that the Bismarck is among Apples for productiveness and profit what the Kieffer has proved to be among pears.

According to reports from England, Bismarck Apple is a very profitable one for the London market, and it may therefore be worthy of attention by some of our fruit-growers who raise for export. In this respect the remarks of *The Fruit-Grower, Fruiterer and Florist* will be read with interest:

"Bismarck is large in every respect; it is a veritable giant fruit in size, and its cropping properties are gigantic. It is, in fact, one of the heaviest fruiting late Apples we have, and as such, all other points considered, it may safely be termed one of the finest Apples in cultivation. The tree is a healthy and strong grower. For market purposes it is well suited, and, if carefully grown, the fruit put up in one and two layer boxes—preferably the former—will command a free sale at good prices. Sold thus, it insures a demand from a well-to-do class of retail fruiterers. West End traders often put the fruit on show in the original packages, and when this is done they attract much attention and many customers."

Bears fruit on 2-year grafts. Of finest quality, finest color, dwarf and extremely prolific; most

suitable Apple for hot climate, yet the hardiest known. A prominent firm boldly asserts that 1-year grafts bore as many as eight fruits, that 2-year-old trees seldom fail to produce good crops, and that the tree is an excessive bearer and extremely hardy. The tree is of short, stocky growth, and when laden with handsome fruit at one or two years old, is a pretty pot-plant for table or greenhouse decoration. The tree is a hardy, vigorous grower, and the Apples are very sound, solid and heavy. It is especially recommended for gardens when grafted on Paradise stock. Fruit is large, brilliantly colored and very handsome; flesh tender, pleasant, subacid, of distinct and most delicious flavor, unequaled as a dessert Apple, very superior for cooking, and will keep in an ordinary room till March. Being among the first to offer this rare and valuable variety, we now have a very fine stock of trees, and have made prices low so as to induce liberal planting.

Paragon. A seedling from Tennessee. The original tree, over 50 years old, is still vigorous and bearing, though mutilated by storms. The young trees show great vigor of growth, come to bearing very young, and are very productive. Fruit large, roundish, somewhat flattened; color dark red, slightly streaked; flesh firm, yellow, crisp, aromatic, subacid and juicy. It is a very late keeper, rich and of excellent quality. Thought to be a

cross between Winesap and Limbertwig, combining the good qualities of each. Its full size, showy appearance, long keeping and splendid shipping qualities, together with its excellent flavor, render it very valuable as a market or family variety.

Starr. From our own experience and that of all growers of the Starr Apple, we recommend it as one of the most valuable and productive sorts to plant. It has proved to be the best early shipping Apple, always commanding a high price in all markets. The growers of the Starr Apple receive from 60 cts. to \$1 per basket for it, according to the season, which is a higher average than is obtained for any other early Apple. The original tree of this most valuable Apple was found on the grounds of Judge John Moore White, of Woodbury, N. J., which property afterwards came into possession of Mrs. Starr, whose son John Starr, while in the Legislature with the late William Parry, about 1865, gave him cions from which he grew and fruited it under the name of Starr Apple. It has proved a very valuable and desirable early market Apple, having created for itself such a reputation that it is always sought after and bought up by fancy grocers at high prices, even when other good varieties are selling low. The tree is a good grower, comes to fruiting young, and produces abundant crops annually. Fruit is very large, 11 to 12 inches around; showy, pale green, frequently with handsome blush on sunny side; very early, marketable first week in July, and will continue in good condition until September. An excellent shipper for so early an Apple, having carried to California in good condition. Flavor pleasant, subacid; a very superior Apple for cooking or eating.

Yellow Transparent. Earliest ripening Apple known. Of Russian origin; medium size, light transparent lemon-yellow; flesh juicy, pleasant, subacid. July.

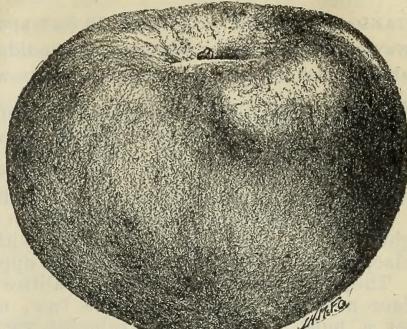
Early Sweet Bough. Very large, greenish yellow; sweet, good. Early.

Early Harvest. Medium size; yellow; very good. Early.

Orange Pippin. Medium size; golden yellow; very productive and valuable. Early.

Maiden's Blush. Good size; yellow, with red cheek. Good for cooking or dessert. Early.

Fallawater. Very large; color green, with red cheek; good keeper. November to March.



Maiden's Blush.

PARLIN. From Maine. The original tree is still standing, vigorous and healthy, though over 50 years of age. HARDY, having withstood, uninjured, very low temperature. A good grower and productive. FRUIT HANDSOME, splashed and striped with red; of good quality; marketable early in September, immediately after Maiden's Blush, and continues growing better and handsomer for two or three months.

FLORY, or WINTER BANANA. An accidental seedling of Indiana, claimed to be THE FINEST, MOST PROFITABLE, MOST PRODUCTIVE HARDY APPLE YET DISCOVERED. One of these Apples placed on a table will soon fill the whole room with a delightful banana perfume. This wonderful and very large Apple is nearly as hardy as the native Crab, having passed through severe winters unharmed when many other varieties were entirely killed. It is unsurpassed for beauty; golden yellow, with slight blush or tint of red on sunny side. It is of excellent subacid flavor, much resembling a banana; a delicious Apple for eating and cooking. It is a good keeper, remaining in good condition until April. Tree is a vigorous, upright grower; the top buds generally produce fruit at two years of age. It would be difficult to imagine a winter Apple possessing more desirable qualities for family or market than the Flory, or Winter Banana.

Baldwin. Large, dark red, of good quality; productive. December to March.

Langford. Large, deep red, of good quality; productive; late.

Ben Davis. Good size, red; very productive and showy; late.

Ridge Pippin. Yellow, large, firm, good quality; long keeper.

Winesap. Medium size, dark red, rich flavored; very productive; late.

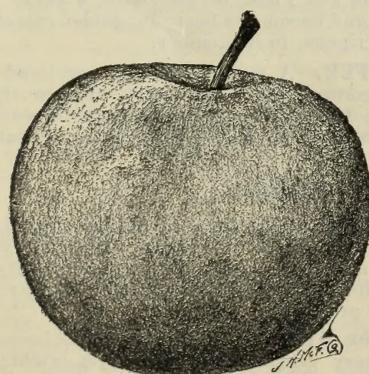
Delaware Winter. Large, dark red, good quality; productive; very late.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

The following are among the many other varieties we have in stock and can furnish: RED ASTRA-CHAN, EARLY HAGLOE, GRAVENSTEIN, SMOKEHOUSE, ROMAN STEM, ROXBURY RUSSET, KING, GANO, R. I. GREENING, HUBBARDSTON.

CRAB APPLES.

SIBERIAN, MARENGO, WHITNEY'S NO. 20, HYSLOP. Desirable for preserving, and are planted largely as ornamental lawn trees.



Yellow Transparent.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Golden yellow; of good size, round and firm; excellent. Dec. to March.

Smith Cider. Medium size; greenish white, striped with red; very productive. Dec. to March.

PEARS.

STANDARDS should be planted 20 feet apart each way, taking 108 trees to the acre, and dwarfs set each way between them. The ground should be thoroughly cultivated until the trees come to bearing; vegetables, potatoes, or vine crops can be grown to advantage for a few years.

ROSSNEY. The illustration on the back of our catalogue is from a photograph of a Pear tree having two-year-old Rossney grafts which fruited near our Nurseries the summer of 1900. The grafts were overladen with fruit a third larger than large Bartletts. The color of the fruit was rich golden with a bright crimson blush, which, together with its large size, gave it a preeminently attractive appearance. These features, with its good qualities and the vigor and productiveness of the tree, make Rossney a most desirable and valuable variety. A new and excellent Pear, raised from seed at Salt Lake City, Utah. In size medium to large; flesh very fine-grained, melting, juicy, very sweet. Ripens two weeks after Bartlett; is an excellent keeper and shipper. The tree is much stronger than Kieffer.

LUTHER BURBANK says: "The samples of Rossney Pear arrived in due season. The large size, hand-

some form, and creamy yellow skin with crimson blush, give the fruit a tempting appearance; and the tender, creamy flesh, of just the right texture and of superior flavor, with no hard spots and an unusually small core, make it ABOUT THE BEST PEAR SO FAR SEEN. If the tree is vigorous, healthy and productive, would prefer it to any other, even the standards Bartlett or Seckel."

KOONCE. A chance seedling found on an old farm in Illinois. The original tree was very old when discovered, and gave evidence of having produced heavy crops of fruit. The introducer began propagating it, and soon had a large orchard in bearing. It has now been thoroughly tested in orchards, and proved THE VERY BEST EARLY PEAR. Tree is very vigorous, free from blight, upright, and claimed to be a better grower than Kieffer. Fruit medium to large; skin yellow, covered on one side with bright red, rendering it strikingly handsome; of a fair quality seldom found in an early Pear; ripens two weeks earlier than Harvest Belle or Jefferson; does not rot at the core; MOST VALUABLE EARLY market Pear before the public, and will be largely planted.

JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET. Tree BEARS ENORMOUSLY EVERY YEAR, HAVING NO OFF YEARS. Its bearing propensities are so great that the fruit hangs in great masses, consequently if it is not thinned the tree will not increase rapidly in growth, and is therefore nicely adapted to small pots or for planting close together. The abundance of thick, tough, leathery leaves of the JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET enables it to endure great heat and drought, and particularly adapts it to dry, hot climates and parched, sandy soils where the European varieties cannot exist. It also matures its wood so perfectly that it would require very intense cold to injure it, and it is very free from blight and insects.

THE FRUIT is of a handsome, uniform, flat or apple shape, so that it may be a hybrid between the apple and Pear; of good size, 8 or 10 inches around, and becomes a beautiful golden russet color when it ripens, in September.

KIEFFER. A seedling of Chinese Sand Pear; very vigorous, free from blight, enormously productive; fruit large, golden yellow with red cheek, very handsome, good quality; excellent for canning.

GENERAL LIST OF GOOD PEARS.

Lawson. A healthy grower, free from blight; very productive. Fruit medium to large; beautiful red on yellow ground; remarkably attractive and handsome; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant. Very early, ripening middle of July.

Wilder Early. A good growing, good keeping, good shipping, superior flavored, very early, handsome Pear. It holds its foliage well, and thus far has been free from blight or other disease.

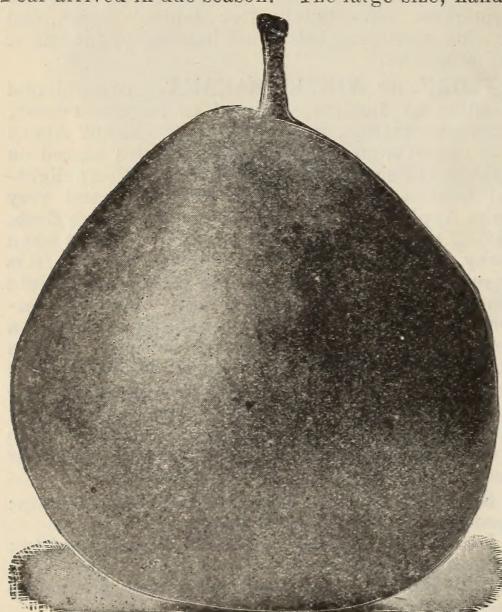
Clapp's Favorite. Large, handsome, delicious; a good grower and productive.

Bartlett. A good grower, very productive and an annual bearer; fruit large, yellow, juicy, buttery and excellent; very popular.

Le Conte. Very vigorous grower, with luxuriant foliage; fruit very large, greenish yellow, smooth and handsome; juicy, of fair quality; excellent for evaporating or canning. Very productive and profitable. Early.

Garber Hybrid. A seedling of Chinese Sand Pear; very vigorous and free from blight; very productive. Fruit large, round, handsome, smooth and waxen yellow; excellent for canning and preserving.

Seckel. Small, yellowish russet; rich, juicy, melting, delicious, best quality; slow grower, free from blight. The standard for quality among Pears. A favorite for the table.



Koonce Pear.

Vermont Beauty. This beautiful and valuable Pear originated on Grand Isle, Lake Champlain. Is very hardy, having endured extremely cold weather, and has never lost a bud from either cold or blight. A vigorous grower, free from leaf-blight, and an annual abundant bearer. In quality the fruit approaches nearer that most delicious of Pears, the Seckel, than any other Pear on the market. The fruit is full medium size, yellow, covered on the sunny side with a bright carmine-red, making it exceedingly attractive and handsome; flesh melting, rich, juicy, aromatic. Ripens with and after the Seckel, and is much larger and more attractive in appearance. Cannot fail to prove a general favorite.

Alexander. A standard early sort of medium size; pale, covered with rich tinge of crimson on sunny side; white, tender and juicy. Middle July.

Crawford Early. A magnificent large yellow Peach of highest quality. Skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive. Last of August.

Elberta. Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure-bearing and hardy. Is doing well in all Peach sections, north and south. One of the leading market varieties. Follows Early Crawford.

Chair's Choice. Of largest size; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh very firm; a strong grower and heavy bearer. Five days earlier than Smock. September.

Salway. Large, roundish; skin creamy yellow, with crimson-red cheek in the sun; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich, sweet, slightly vinous. One of the best late Peaches where it will ripen. October.

Sneed. The earliest Peach known. Originated in the south, where it has fruited for several years. Ripens 8 to 10 days before Alexander, and, on account of its earliness, has proved very profitable. Fruit medium size, creamy white, with light blush cheek; of excellent quality; productive. July.

Susquehanna. One of the handsomest Peaches. Large, yellow and red; melting, rich, good. Shy bearer in most sections. Last of August.

Stephen's Rareripe. A vigorous grower; comes into bearing very young, and yields immense crops. The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged, high-colored Oldmixon Free. It begins to ripen with the last of the late Crawfords and continues about three weeks. Freestone, white-fleshed, juicy and high-flavored. First of October.

Bilyeu's Late. Originated in Caroline county, Maryland. A very late Peach, ripening in October. Large, white, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white, coarse but sweet; an excellent shipper.

Beer's Smock. Large, yellow; very productive; good shipper.

Crawford Late. Large, yellow; very productive and reliable. Freestone.

Crosby. Claimed to be the surest bearer and of the best quality of any Peach in America.

Ford's Late White. Large, white, handsome; of good quality.

Globe. Very large, yellow; firm and excellent.

Greensboro. Origin, North Carolina. Recently introduced, and claimed to be earlier and larger than Alexander. Freestone.

Heath Cling. Large, white; clingstone; excellent for canning.

Anjou. Good grower, very productive and valuable; fruit large, greenish yellow, buttery, melting, very good.

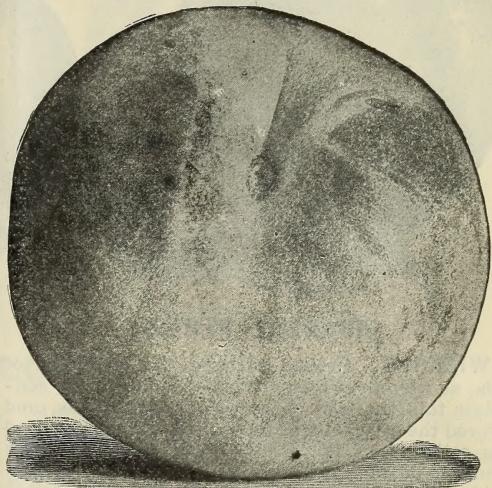
Sheldon. A good size, russet; juicy and excellent.

Lawrence. A good grower, with good foliage; very productive and an annual bearer. Fruit medium, canary-yellow, sweet and excellent; a good keeper.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

HOWELL, BUFFUM, BELLE LUCRATIVE, VICAR, LOUIS BONNE, DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME.

PEACHES.



Triumph Peach.

Large Early York. Medium, light red; juicy and rich. Freestone.

Lorentz. A frost-proof peach. Claimed to be superior in quality to any other Peach ripening at the same time. More attractive, showing both bloom and color like an early September Peach. It has not failed to produce a full crop in the five years it has been in existence, while but one crop has been gathered in the same time from other varieties. It is frost-proof.

Mountain Rose. The largest early Peach; white, with red cheek; rich and very good; productive and reliable. Freestone.

Oldmixon Free. Large, white, with red cheek; tender and rich; very good.

Stump. Very similar to Oldmixon, following immediately. Freestone.

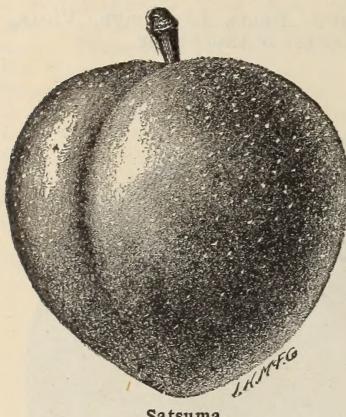
TRIUMPH. Fruit-growers have for years been looking for a good, early, yellow, freestone Peach. The late Charles Downing once said: "A freestone as large, handsome, early and good in quality as Alexander would be worth a million dollars to the public." Triumph fully supplies the want.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

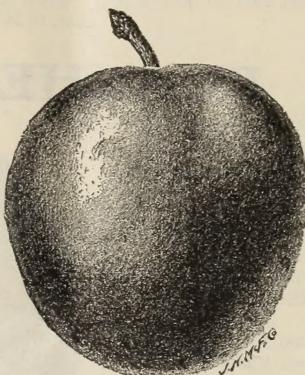
We can furnish at regular rates: Troth's Early, Foster, Wager, Reeves' Favorite, Ward's Late, Parker's Seedling, Salway, Fox's Seedling, and other leading varieties.

PLUMS.

SPAULDING. Has not failed to produce a full crop in 20 years, and is enormously productive. Fruit large, yellowish green, with marblings of a deeper green and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, exceedingly firm, of sugary sweetness, though sprightly and of great richness. The canned fruit is superb and most attractive. The fruit has been selling for years at \$1 a peck. Tree is exceptional in its vigor as a Kieffer pear. Ripens early, from middle to last of August here.



Satsuma.



Burbank.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

WICKSON. Luther Burbank, the originator of this, as well as of many other valuable fruits, considers this the best of all cross-bred Plums, and offered the original tree for \$2,500, which evidenced his estimate of it. Fruit large, oboconical, dark crimson-purple; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy, sub-acid, highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; quality best. An excellent keeper. Ripens after Burbank, and is a good-keeping Plum.

ABUNDANCE. In tree and fruit unlike any other Plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree, equaling in thrift and beauty the Kieffer pear, which it even excels in early and profuse bearing. Its propensity to early bearing is such that every year, in the nursery row, the branches are bent with such a weight of fruit that they sometimes break. The curculio has no effect upon it, the eggs failing to hatch and produce the destructive grub, the same as with Spaulding. THE FRUIT is very large, showy and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color, with a decided white bloom and high perfume. Season early August. Stone small, parting readily from the flesh.

JUICY. (Burbank's.) Claimed by the introducer to be "BURBANK'S GREATEST PRODUCTION. The grandest Plum in existence, most beautiful,

most luscious, best bearer, and best keeper." A cross between Botan and Robinson. Fruit the size of the former, three times larger than the latter, and of perfect shape. Skin thin and transparent, light yellow underlaid with scarlet. It has a delicious sweetness, mingled with a sprightly acid and a high, melting Plum flavor. The tree is a hardy, rank, luxuriant grower, though of dwarfish habit. It begins to bear when very small, trees scarcely 3 feet high often producing crops. When of fair

size it is an enormous yielder and the fruit ripens early. The fruit keeps a long time after ripening, often 15 to 20 days in hot weather, without decay.

BURBANK. Crimson-purple; very handsome and rich; hardy and productive.

WILLARD (No. 2 Botan). Immensely productive; a month earlier than Abundance; of large size and good quality.

SATSUMA. A purple-fleshed Plum from Japan, of very vigorous growth, with rank, dark green foliage. Enormously productive of fruit that is larger, hand-

somer, and very much richer and better-flavored than Kelsey, harder, and ripening 5 or 6 weeks earlier. Pit but little larger than a cherry stone. Fruits at 2 or 3 years of age. Considered the most valuable of Japan Plums.

NATIVE PLUMS.

Since it is impossible to grow the more delicate varieties of European Plums in some unfavorable localities, it is gratifying to us to be able to offer to our customers in such sections a succession of native American Plums that can be relied on for certain crops of luscious fruit, all of which are considered curculio-proof.

Milton. The earliest Plum in the world; three weeks earlier than Wild Goose, larger, more productive and of better quality.

Wild Goose. Large, rich, crimson; very productive and profitable.

Newman. Large, red; productive and reliable.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP, IMPERIAL GAGE, MARIANNA, JEFFERSON, RICHLAND, GERMAN PRUNE, SHIPPER'S PRIDE and POND'S SEEDLING.

QUINCES.

CHAMPION. Very hardy and prolific, fruiting very young, often at 2 and 3 years old in nursery rows; fruit very large, showy and handsome; rich yellow; flesh tender and cooks free from lumps.

Orange. The well-known old and popular sort; large, golden yellow; fine quality.

Rea. Seedling of Orange Quince; strong grower; fruit large and handsome.

Meech. A strong grower, enormously productive, and comes to bearing very young. The fruit is remarkable for its fine form and color, high fragrance and flavor; large, bright orange-yellow.

CERRIES.

Early Richmond. Medium, red, acid; productive.

May Duke. Large, red; rich, good quality.

June Duke. Large, dark red; excellent.

Montmorency. Large, bright red, sour; late and valuable.

Belle de Choicy. Medium, amber; very good.

Black Eagle. Large, heart-shaped; dark, rich and good. Grows well; bears full.

Black Tartarian. Large, juicy, rich, sweet, delicious.

Governor Wood. Large, yellow, with light red cheek; delicious. Liked everywhere.

Napoleon. Very large; light, with red cheek; sweet and good.

Yellow Spanish. Large, yellow; rich, sweet and good.

Oxheart. Very large; light, with red cheek; solid, meaty, rich and excellent.

Downer's Late. Medium, red; rich, luscious.

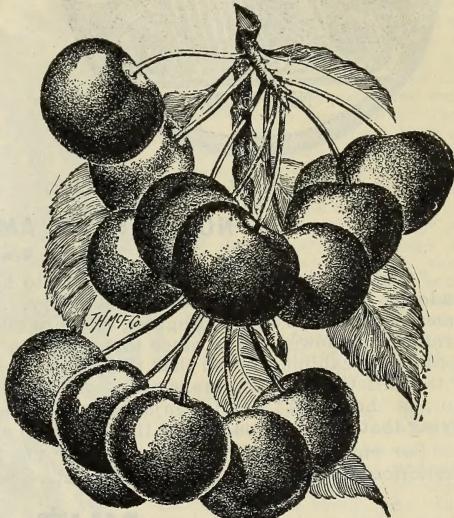
THE DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

The fruit is jet black when ripe, and in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello, season of ripening being after all others are gone. In flavor it is akin to the sweet Cherries, and when fully ripe, for preserves or to eat out of hand it is superior.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

We can also furnish ELTON, WINDSOR, OLIVET, DYEHOUSE, EMPRESS EUGENIE, ETC.

Our stock of Cherry trees is clean and fine, with abundant roots.



Montmorency Cherries.

APRICOTS.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS are claimed to be in every way superior to American varieties in early bearing and quality of fruit, as well as hardiness of trees and freedom from all diseases, worms and insects. In extremely cold locations, where the mercury falls to 46° below zero, the Russian Apricots have passed through the winter safely, while the Americans by their side have been killed to the ground. The leading and best varieties are J. L. BUDD, ALEXANDER and CATHERINE.

AMERICAN APRICOTS. Not so hardy as the foregoing, though if planted on the north or west side of a building or wall, a crop is almost a certainty.

Early Golden seems to be a favorite, owing to its great productiveness and attractive fruit of delicious quality.

Moorpark is one of the largest, with beautiful red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, rich.

AMERICAN PERSIMMON.

The Persimmon of our woods is a very ornamental tree, especially when in fruit. It is a hardy, prolific bearer, and free from insects. If allowed to remain on the tree exposed to frost, the fruit becomes very sweet and palatable.

DOWNING EVERBEARING MULBERRY.

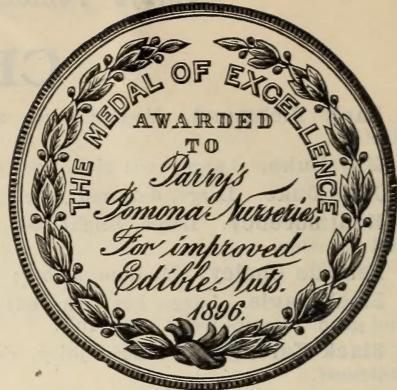
This not only makes a handsome lawn tree, but produces delicious berries, beginning to fruit at 4 and 5 years of age, and continuing in bearing 3 or 4 months of the year, making it very desirable. The foliage of Mulberries is valuable for silkworms, while the fruit makes excellent chicken feed as well as a fine table dessert. The late Henry Ward Beecher said that he regarded the Mulberry as an indispensable addition to every fruit garden, and that he would rather have a Downing Mulberry tree than a strawberry bed. The Downing is of the highest quality, and ought always to be planted instead of the miserable little "Russian" Mulberries so widely advertised, which have fruit of no quality at all and of only the most trifling size.

PAPAW (Custard Apple, Northern Banana).

A beautiful, symmetrical lawn tree, with dark green, handsome foliage: is best known in the valley of the Mississippi and tributaries. Hardy as far north as New York on the Atlantic coast, and much esteemed in the south. The fruit is yellowish green, about 3 inches long, and in flavor so closely resembles a custard as to suggest the name of Custard Apple.



Some
Honors
Paid
to
PARRY'S:
Nuts.



From THE RURAL NEW-YORKER:

NOTES FROM AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Nuts, Grapes and Vegetables.

"One feature of the American Institute Fair that attracted much attention was the display of nuts made by Parry's Pomona Nurseries, Parry, N. J. It comprised 18 varieties of chestnuts, French, American Black, Persian, English, Madeira and Japan walnuts, hickory nuts, pecans, filberts and butternuts. It showed the advance that has been made in nut growing, and the interest manifested by visitors in the exhibit showed that the public are anxious to learn about the subject. The size of several of the varieties of chestnuts was a revelation to many. The quality of the nuts was left to the imagination, as 'hands off' was the injunction. Yet some had sadly depleted the collection, the superintendent saying that visitors would steal them in spite of everything."

For which display we were awarded "The Medal of Excellence;" also, a special Diploma for a highly meritorious exhibit of improved edible nuts. See, also, Medals on front cover.

NUT CULTURE.

Plant Nut Trees Instead of the Nuts.

Until recently nut trees have been but little grown in nurseries, and in consequence all transplanted trees have come from forests, or where they have come up and grown naturally, and having but little or no fibrous roots, their transplanting has been attended with much uncertainty, giving the impression that they could not be transplanted, but that to insure success the seed must be planted where the tree is intended to stand, which is erroneous, and has deterred many from engaging in this profitable industry. Many of the nut bear-

ing trees, when grown in nurseries, are well supplied with fibrous roots, and can be transplanted as safely as an apple tree. Thus the planter has the benefit of the three or four years' growth in the nursery over that of planting the seed, has no worry over the uncertainty of their coming up regularly, and spends no time, care and attention in getting them properly started. We therefore advise our customers to always plant the trees, if they can be had, and save three or four years' time.

Notes on Different Kinds of Nuts.

Pecans. The impression that the Pecan can be grown only in certain favorable, moist locations is rapidly being dismissed, as the trees are being continually discovered throughout the middle and western states in locations which have not been considered favorable to their growth. Here in Burlington county, New Jersey, are a number of large, handsome trees, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, on high, dry ground, and producing annually 5 to 6 bushels of delicious thin-shelled nuts. A writer in the *American Agriculturist* states that "they can be grown wherever the hickory thrives." The wild pecans begin bearing at six years of age; at ten they yield 4 to 5 bushels, and increase their yield with age. The nuts sell rapidly at \$4 to \$5 per bushel. The tree is hardy, tough, free from blight, insect scales or any of the usual ailments common to orchard trees.

The **Chestnut** is also very valuable, not only for timber purposes, but for market. Of the improved varieties of large nuts, 2 to 3 bushels per tree is but an ordinary yield, and as they come to bearing at 2 or 3 years of age, or as young as a peach tree, and the nuts sell at 25 to 40 cents per quart, the profits must be very gratifying and the business pleasant and popular. When the culinary uses of the Chestnut are more generally appreciated in this country, as they are in Europe, the demand for those of large size will be immense. European cooks know how to utilize them in a number of ways.

A CUSTOMER'S REPORT—May 30, 1891. This spring we ordered of you a list of NUT TREES. Among them was a **Mammoth Japan Chestnut**. Though a small tree, it now has seven clusters of blossoms on it, very much to my surprise."

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, Aug. 29, 1891, states: "The Paragon Chestnut tree, planted in spring, 1888, and now about 9 feet high, is bearing 43 burs. Another, planted in 1889, and 7 feet high, bears 7 burs. A Reliance Chestnut tree, but 2 feet and 2 inches high, bears 3 burs. It bore several the year before in the nursery row."

MR. FOREST CORY, of Enfield, N. H., states in *American Gardening*: "The new Japan Chestnut **Reliance** was not hurt by the last severe winter. One tree, 3½ feet high, bears 10 burs."

THE JAPAN MAMMOTH CHESTNUT is among the most valuable recent introductions from Japan, and although it revels in dry, sandy soil, yet it adapts itself to almost any conditions, has proved hardy in extreme cold climates, and flourishes in the south and southwestern states. It is quite distinct from the European varieties, being harder, and the nuts are of superior flavor and sweetness. The leaf is long and narrow, like a peach leaf, dark green in color, making a very ornamental lawn tree. It comes to bearing at 2 to 3 years of age, and while yet in the nursery rows, 3 to



JAPAN MAMMOTH CHESTNUT TREE, four years old, at Pomona Nurseries, producing four quarts of mammoth nuts.

NUT CULTURE, continued.

4 feet high, trees are heavily laden with nuts of enormous size, measuring 4 to 6 inches around and running 3 to 7 in a bur. Their early bearing and great productiveness of such enormous nuts are the wonder and admiration of all who see them.

THE VALUE OF CHESTNUTS and profits of their culture DEPEND VERY MUCH ON THEIR EARLY RIPENING, as large Chestnuts marketed in September and early October will bring \$10 to \$15 per bushel, while late in October and November the price will drop to \$6 or \$8 per bushel. Our Japan Mammoth has the fortunate feature of MATURING VERY EARLY, without the aid of frost to open the burs, and is hardy in northern New York.

Chestnut Culture.

Extracts from a paper read before the Gloucester County Farmers' Institute, November 19, 1897, by Charles Parry, of Parry, Burlington Co., N.J., follow:

"THERE ARE ANNUALLY IMPORTED into the United States from southern Europe many thousand pounds of Chestnuts. Every pound of these Chestnuts could and should be grown at home. There are very few farm products that will yield so large a return for the capital and labor employed as Chestnuts. And we should not only supply our own markets, but should export enough to supply England, Germany and northern Europe. It must be because farmers do not like to make money easily! They will spend time, labor and money growing melons, that must be picked and

marketed every day, and sometimes twice a day, to prevent spoiling, and then, if they are not sold promptly, will spoil anyway. They especially avoid Chestnuts, a crop that has none of these disadvantages, and will pay many times better; a crop which, when once planted, is there certainly for many generations, and will annually yield an immense revenue without cultivation, without manure, almost without care.

"ANOTHER ADVANTAGE OF THIS CROP is, that the only work required on it, the gathering and marketing of the nuts, comes at a time of year, September and early October, when most other farm work is not so pressing. Nuts are not perishable, like melons. If not gathered today, tomorrow or next week will do. Neither must they be sold as soon as shipped, but can be kept for days, put in storage for weeks, or shipped thousands of miles to a better market. Again, at this time of year, when the receipts of the farm are apt to be light, Chestnuts make a welcome addition to the market returns.

"MANY FARMERS are not yet ready to plant their level fields in Chestnut trees, but on most farms there are ravines and hill-sides well adapted to Chestnut culture, and on every farm there are lanes, headlands and roadsides which, if set in Chestnuts, would pay as well or better than the best cultivated land on the farm. What an amount of food would be produced if all the maple and other shade trees along our roadsides were bearing Chestnuts! The Chestnut furnishes ample shade, and at the same time yields a valuable food. At the present prices of Chestnuts they are more of a luxury than a food; yet the time is coming when they will be used as a standard food and the demand will be unlimited.

"CHESTNUT FLOUR is largely used in southern Europe for bread, cake and pies. The nut is also largely boiled whole and eaten as a vegetable. It is too highly priced to be used in this manner in this country. But as the Chestnut yields as many bushels per acre as either wheat or corn, it must eventually take its place as a staple food product.

"IN PLANTING CHESTNUTS, care must be taken to set them in congenial soil, or failure is apt to result. The Chestnut does best upon an open soil, with a deep, porous, well-drained subsoil. A heavy, sticky clay soil with an impervious wet subsoil will not answer. Hill-sides and sloping ground, where the water drains quickly away, suits the tree well.

"THE QUESTION OF VARIETIES is also of vital importance. A grove of seedling Chestnuts is of no more value than an orchard of seedling apple trees. Perhaps one out of a hundred may be of value, while 99 will be of little account. Besides, a grove of seedlings will be 10 to 15 years coming into profit, while grafted trees begin to bear the second year from the graft. Again, IT IS IMPORTANT to have all the trees ripening at one time, close together, so as to save time in gathering. Also, IT IS BEST TO HAVE MOST OF YOUR TREES OF EARLY VARIETIES, so as to market them while the price is high. None of these objects can be attained with seedling trees. Again, seedlings vary as much in productivity as in any other point, so that while some might yield well, the vast majority would probably be worthless for profit, so that it would be time and money lost to grow any but grafted trees of the best varieties.

"THERE ARE THREE GROUPS of Chestnuts in cultiva-

tion: American, Spanish and Japanese. The American strain, while sweeter than the others, has yielded few, if any, profitable market varieties. Their small size, poor color, and fuzzy appearance make the nuts sell for low prices in the market. There are some seedlings that promise to be improvements in this respect, but at present commercial groves are composed almost entirely of Spanish and Japanese varieties. Of these the earliest to ripen, and also the largest, is the Japanese. The skin of the Japanese varieties has a much more bitter taste than either the Spanish or American varieties. This bitterness, however, largely disappears in cooking and in drying. There are also some varieties of the Japanese strain that are claimed to be equal in quality to the American; and in the future we may expect to get seedlings from the Japan strain crossed with American pollen that will produce nuts equal to American varieties in quality, while retaining the large size and extreme earliness of the Japanese.

"**THERE ARE MANY JAPAN STRAINS**, all of which are early and profitable. As a few are better than many, I will name some ripening in the order named:

"**ALPHA** is the first to open. It is large in size, 2 and 3 in a bur, productive; opens September 5 to 10; brings the highest market price.

"**RELIANCE**. A very early bearer; nuts large and uniform; very productive; ripens after Alpha.

"**SUPERB**. Very productive, running 3 nuts to the bur; ripens after Reliance.

"**GIANT**. The largest Chestnut, measuring 7 inches in circumference; smooth, dark, handsome; ripens after Superb.

"**The Spanish strain** ripens after the Japanese. The trees are large-growing, and in planting require more room than the Japanese. There are many profitable varieties of this strain, among the best of which are **Numbo**, **Paragon**, **Ridgely** and **Scott**. These ripen after the Japanese, and prolong the season well into October.

"**THE PROFITS OF CHESTNUT GROWING** at present are very large. As much as \$14 per bushel has been realized from the first consignment of Chestnuts sent

to New York. From this figure the price rapidly falls to \$10 and \$8 per bushel, at which figure large quantities can be sold in New York. Chestnuts can be produced for less than wheat, showing how profitable these figures are. After a grove once comes into bearing the expenses thereafter are very light. The original tree of Ridgely has produced in one year \$55 worth of nuts. The Hannum tree in one year returned its owner \$57. Judge Scott stated that he sometimes realized more profit from one tree of the Scott Chestnut than from the whole field of wheat in which it stood.

"**BY PLANTING 30 FEET APART**, we would have 48 trees per acre. A yield of 2 bushels per tree would be a moderate crop, and if the nuts sold at \$5 per bushel, would yield \$10 per tree, or \$480 per acre. This would be a large yield and a large price for common American nuts, but it is not a large estimate for the best Japanese or Spanish varieties. Cutting the price to \$3 per bushel would still give a yield of nearly \$300 per acre, and there are very few crops that can be depended upon to produce this amount per acre, even those costing far more in planting and cultivation.

"**WHAT BETTER INHERITANCE** can a man leave his children than a bearing grove of improved Chestnuts, or how can he so easily add a permanent value to his estate as to plant 50 or 100 acres out in Chestnuts? Nor is it necessary to have cheap land in order to accomplish this. I know of one farm of 120 acres, worth \$300 per acre, that was set last spring entirely to Chestnuts.

"President Berckmans once related to me the story of a friend of his who was a wealthy planter before the war. The war swept away all he had—slaves and everything, except a grove of pecans, and by the receipts of this grove he was now supported comfortably, with no other effort than to yearly gather the nuts. What the pecan is to the south the Chestnut is to the north, and the possessor of a large grove of these nuts has an inheritance the value of which cannot be estimated. It can be safely said that as long as he keeps the grove, the grove will keep him."

Our Pedigree Chestnuts, described below, will "keep" the planter royally.

PARRY'S PEDIGREE CHESTNUTS.

SINCE OUR FIRST IMPORTATION of Japan Mammoth Chestnuts, by a careful selection of seed from trees yielding in abundance nuts of large size, good form, good quality, and ripening early, we have produced A VERY SUPERIOR STRAIN OF THIS VALUABLE CHESTNUT, that can be relied on to bear large, handsome and desirable nuts.

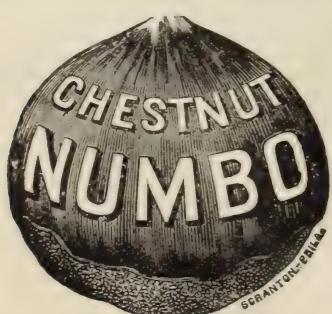
Pedigree Japan Mammoth Chestnuts. From among thousands of these we have selected a few of rare value, their special features being YOUNG FRUITING, GREAT AND UNIFORM ANNUAL PRODUCTIVENESS, LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE NUTS OF GOOD QUALITY, RIPENING EARLY, all of which they possess in a remarkable degree. They are much larger than any of the American, French, Spanish or Italian varieties. They begin bearing much younger, one year grafts being often set with nuts; ripen much earlier, which is of vast importance to the market man; are much more productive, and are brighter, smoother nuts, free from fuzz, which renders them more attractive and salable. We have fruited them several years, and they have never failed to produce good crops, having no off years.

THE JAPAN CHESTNUTS, like the Spanish, have a bitter skin, which should be removed before eating raw, when the kernel beneath will be sweet and good. The bitterness of the skin will disappear in cooking. Seedlings grown from these LARGE SELECTED NUTS seldom fail to produce large, fine nuts at three or four years of age.

Parry's Japan Giant. In offering both the Japan Chestnuts, Parry's and Pedigree, we wish to

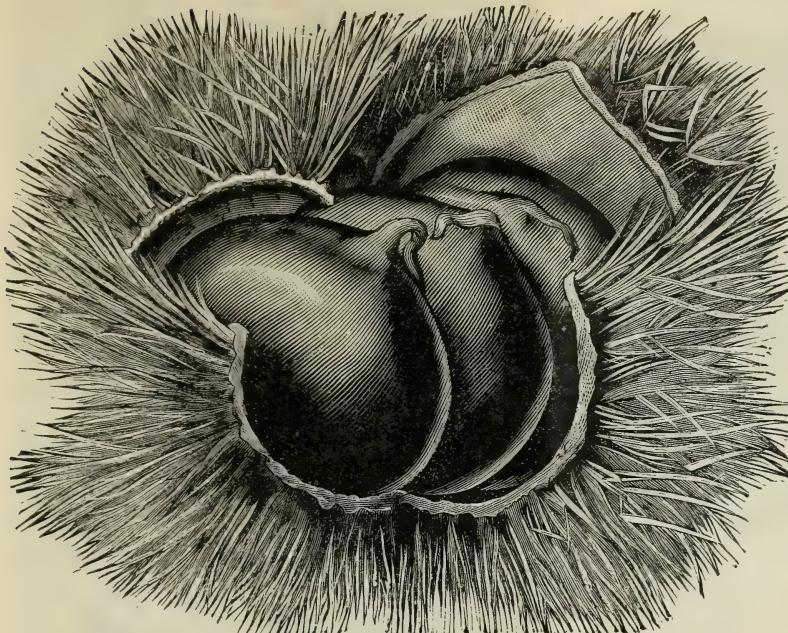
impress upon our customers the advantage of the particular strain of varieties we are propagating over those generally offered, which, as a rule, are imported. Our strain of **JAPAN GIANT**, Parry's, is grafted by us direct from the GENUINE GIANT tree, and can be depended on to produce the GENUINE GIANT NUTS, while the imported grafted Japan Giants are such as are generally offered, and to distinguish them we have styled ours **JAPAN GIANT**, "Parry's," the largest nuts known.

Our Pedigree Mammoth Japan Chestnuts are grown from selected seed of the genuine "Parry's" Japan Giant, and also produce nuts of immense size, which should not be confounded with what are generally offered as Japan Chestnuts; therefore, for the best results, be careful to order **JAPAN GIANT**, "PARRY'S," or **PEDIGREE JAPAN MAMMOTH**, if the latter are wanted.

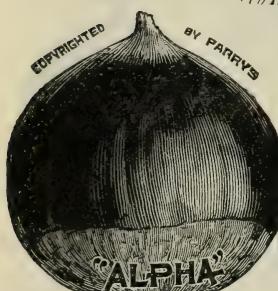


(For description, see page 11.)

JAPAN CHESTNUTS.



Japan Chestnut, Early Reliance.



free from fuzz. It is a very valuable market sort. It is also greatly superior to that of the ordinary SUPERB can be relied upon as one of the best.

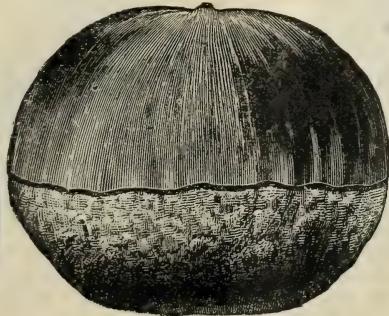
Alpha. Grafted. THE EARLIEST KNOWN CHESTNUT. An upright, vigorous grower; comes to bearing 2 to 3 years old and is very productive. Nuts large, 4 inches around and 2 to 3 to a bur. Ripens September 5 to 10, without frost; the earliest of all, and, therefore, always sells at unusually good prices.

Parry's Giant. Grafted. Ripens immediately after Parry's Superb. These nuts are enormous, measuring 6 inches in circumference, and run 2 to a bur. Tree is a vigorous, upright grower and very productive; nuts smooth; dark and attractive; ripens September 25. THE LARGEST KNOWN CHESTNUT. The picture below will give some idea of its size, as compared with that of other Chestnuts.

SPANISH CHESTNUTS.

These form handsome, round-headed trees of rapid, spreading growth, that yield abundantly of large nuts of good quality. Desirable ornamental trees, or profitable for market.

Numbo. Grafted. Very hardy; very productive. Comes to bearing quite young. Nuts large and of good quality, ripening early, usually before frost, and selling at high prices.



Parry's Giant.

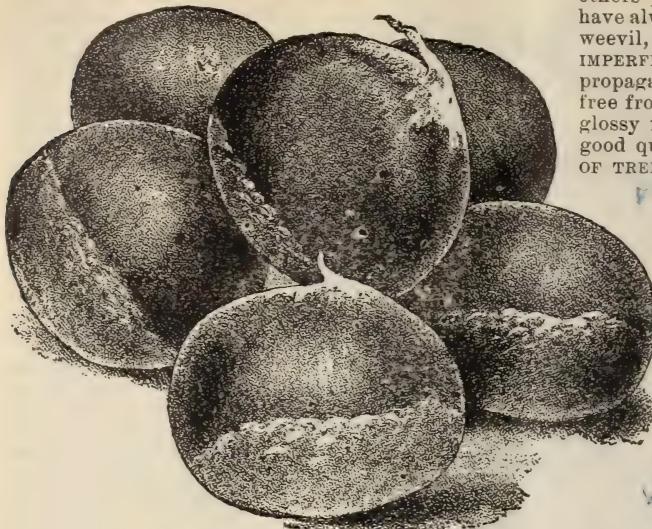
Paragon. Grafted. Tree hardy, productive; nuts large and of excellent quality. Two trees 4 years grafted produced one bushel of nuts each, which sold at wholesale at \$10 per bushel.



Scott. Grafted. Tree very hardy, strong grower, enormously productive, attaining large size. The original tree measures 5 feet in diameter and produces annually 3 to 5 bushels of large, handsome nuts of excellent quality, that have sold in New York market at \$16 to \$18 per bushel. The Scott trees

are very precocious, producing heavy crops at 2 years from graft. Another very important feature is its almost entire exemption from attacks of the Chestnut weevil. The original tree stands between two others planted at the same time, both of which have always suffered severely from the Chestnut weevil, while IT IS THE EXCEPTION TO FIND AN IMPERFECT NUT ON THE SCOTT.

Young orchards propagated from the Scott so far appear to be free from worms. The nuts are large, beautiful, glossy mahogany color, free from fuzz, and of good quality, ripening midseason. THE STOCK OF TREES IS VERY LIMITED.



Parry's Spanish Paragon Chestnuts.



NATIVE SWEET. The well-known Chestnut of the forest, for sweetness and quality unsurpassed. A vigorous healthy growing tree, and the best stock on which to graft the improved varieties. It makes a beautiful shade tree, also showing billowy masses of creamy bloom in summer.

CHINQUAPIN. A dwarf-growing tree of the Chestnut family, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet, and producing a small nut, in shape like an acorn. The tree comes to bearing very young, and is enormously productive. The nuts ripen earlier, and in delicious quality exceed the Chestnut.

SPECIMEN NUT SEEDS.

You should order now the new varieties of Nut Seeds we grow, so that you can secure them for following year.

Chestnuts. Parry's Giant, Early Reliance, Pedigree Mammoth, Paragon, Numbo, Scott and Ridgely.

Walnuts. Persian, Madeira, Kaghazi, Japan Sieboldiana and Cordiformis.

Also Filberts, Paper Shell Pecans, Butternuts, Almonds and Thin-shell Shellbarks.

For prices, see Price-List.

CHESTNUT CUTTINGS, or CIONS, for grafting, should be ordered without delay. For prices, see Price-List.



Native American Sweet.



A VALUABLE PREMIUM.

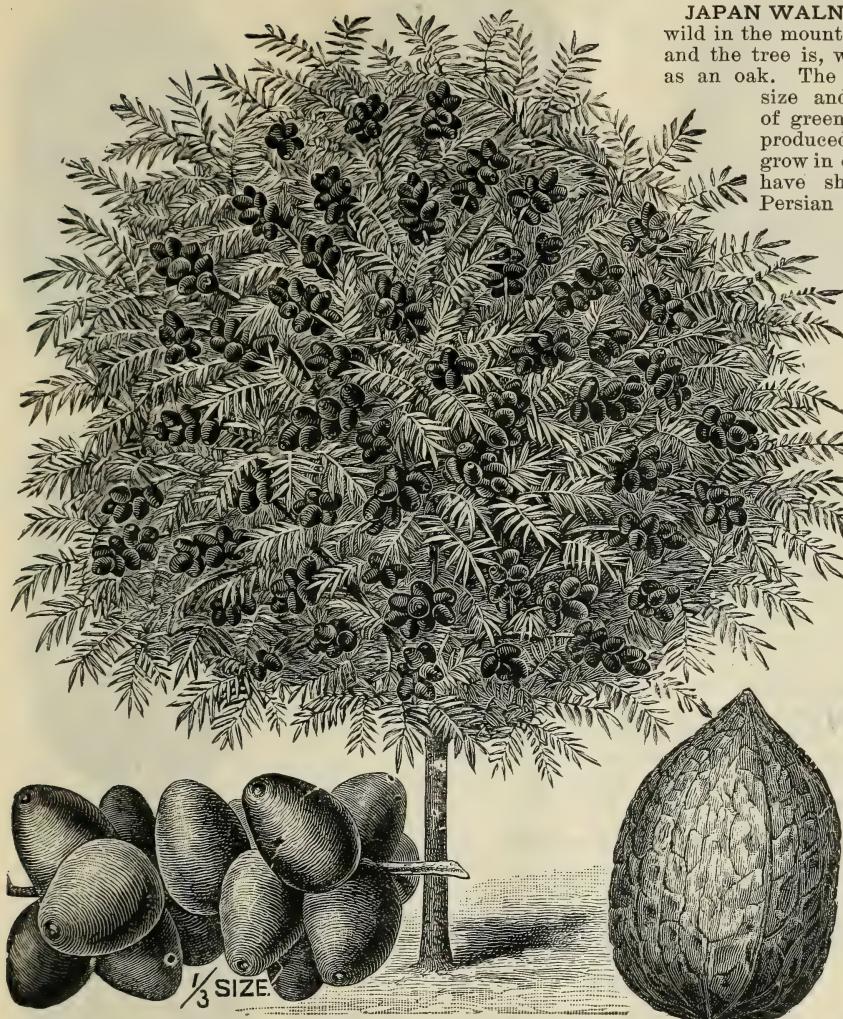
"NUTS FOR PROFIT." Price, 50 cents.

By JOHN R. PARRY.

AN ILLUSTRATED TREATISE on the propagation and cultivation of nut-bearing trees adapted to profitable culture in the United States, with descriptions of best varieties, and results of experience given by successful growers from various sections. Contains 157 pages and 60 illustrations carefully engraved from nature, giving correct representation, of the numerous varieties of nuts, their size, shape and general appearance, and showing the habit of growth of some of them. BUDDING AND GRAFTING receive considerable space, with cuts representing the operations in their various stages. When desired, we will send A COPY BY MAIL, POSTPAID, TO ANY ONE ORDERING NUT TREES TO AMOUNT OF \$5 WITH THE CASH; OR SEND 50 CENTS, AND THE BOOK WILL BE MAILED YOU AT ONCE.

For prices by mail or express, see Price-List. Special quotations for large quantities.

JAPAN WALNUTS.



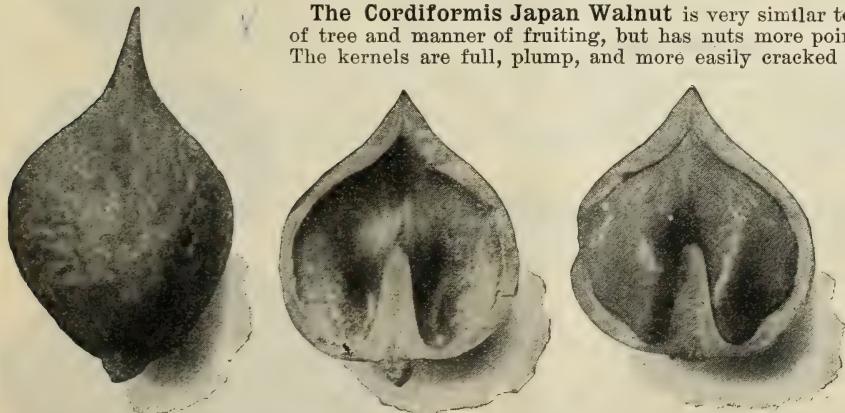
Japan Walnut, Sieboldiana.

JAPAN WALNUTS are found growing wild in the mountains of northern Japan, and the tree is, without doubt, as hardy as an oak. The leaves are of immense size and of a charming shade of green. The nuts, which are produced in extreme abundance, grow in clusters of 15 or 20, and have shells thicker than the Persian Walnut, but not so thick as the black Walnut. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality, with flavor like that of the butternut, but less oily and much superior. The trees grow with great vigor, assuming a very handsome form, need no pruning, mature early, bear young, and are more regularly productive than the Persian Walnut. Having an abundance of fibrous roots, the Japanese Walnut transplants as safely as an apple tree.

Sieboldiana was probably the first Japan Walnut introduced in this country. The cut gives an excellent representation of the tree, showing habit of growth and fruiting. The cluster of nuts gives an idea of the tree's enormous productiveness, while the single specimen shows the size and shape of the nuts, which are excellent.

The **Cordiformis** Japan Walnut is very similar to Sieboldiana in growth of tree and manner of fruiting, but has nuts more pointed and heart-shaped. The kernels are full, plump, and more easily cracked than any other known variety.

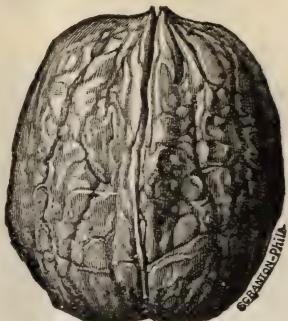
By boiling the nuts for about five minutes and cracking by a slight tap while still hot, the thin shells part readily, and the fat kernel can be extracted whole, as shown in cut. This feature should render them very valuable. All who appreciate fine nuts should plant a few trees of **Cordiformis**, and thereby secure not only nuts but beautiful shade.



Japan Cordiformis Walnut.—The two smaller pictures show how easily the nut may be cracked in halves and the kernel taken out whole.



AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT.

**PERSIAN WALNUTS.**

There is no reason why these delicious nuts, so largely used for dessert purposes, should not be grown in our country instead of being imported. Trees of the most popular varieties here offered have thriven and produced well in a number of different sections of our country.

Kaghazi is claimed to be the hardest of all soft-shelled Walnuts, and stands several degrees below zero without injury. It is a vigorous, free grower, and transplants readily; very prolific, producing nuts in clusters, and comes to fruiting very young. It puts out leaves and blossoms late in spring, and is therefore especially desirable for sections subject to late frosts. The nut is larger than in the ordinary varieties; the kernel full, plump, meaty, sweeter, richer in oils and of finer flavor. The shell is thin but not tender, like some "paper shell" varieties; does not crack in handling, still may be crushed in the fingers. Very desirable and valuable.

Chaberte. Very productive, of extra fine quality; valuable.

Praeparturiens. This is of the appearance and character of the common Persian or Madeira nut, though of dwarf habit, and has the advantage of coming to bearing very young. Very hardy and productive.

Madeira. A handsome-growing tree, with large, thin-shelled, delicious nuts. Also known as English Walnut.

AMERICAN WALNUTS.

The **WALNUT** is not only valuable as a timber tree, but the nuts find a ready sale, rendering their planting a profitable investment.

American Black Walnut. The common Black Walnut, the wood of which is so valuable, while the nuts are always desirable.

BUTTERNUT.

Tree of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant, tropical-looking foliage; very ornamental, very productive; bears young. The nuts differ from American black walnuts in being longer, with kernels of sweeter and more delicate flavor.

ALMONDS.

Hard-Shell. A fine, hardy variety. The nuts have large, plump kernels, and the tree large, showy, ornamental blossoms.

Soft, or Paper-Shell. This is what is known as the "Ladies' Almond, or Lady Finger of the Shops." Although preferable to the HARD SHELL, it is not so hardy; kernel sweet and rich.

FILBERTS (HAZELNUTS).

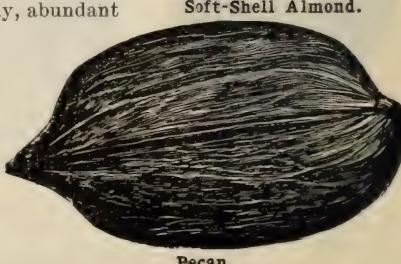
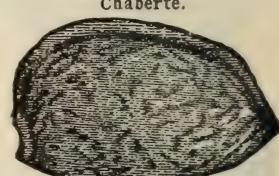
These are of the easiest culture, and among the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow. The bushes are of dwarf habit, entirely hardy, abundant yielders; succeed almost everywhere, and come into bearing young.

English. The sort usually sold at the fruit stands.

Kentish Cob. This is one of the finest and largest of Filberts; oblong, of excellent quality.

PAPER-SHELL PECANS.

A beautiful, symmetrical, rapid-growing tree of luxuriant foliage, which it retains late in the fall. Produces valuable timber and heavy crops of sweet, oblong, smooth nuts of very good quality.



Small Fruits.

GOOSEBERRIES.

GOOSEBERRY PLANTS will be sent by mail, postpaid, at 10 rates, and by mail at 100 rates, for 25 cts. additional for 50 plants, and 50 cts. additional for 100 plants.

Pearl. A very productive and perfectly healthy variety, quite free from mildew. Pearl is a favorite, and hard to beat; bushes planted but one year are said to yield three quarts of berries. A robust, vigorous grower, with berries larger than Downing, and of excellent quality.

Red Jacket. Claimed to be the best red Gooseberry in existence. Foliage mildew proof; fruit of the best quality; as large as the largest; berry smooth. Very prolific and hardy; a splendid cropper, with ex-

ceptionally clean, healthy foliage. Will succeed under circumstances where the common sorts fail.

Columbus. A new, yellow variety; very prolific, free from mildew; fruit larger than Industry.

Triumph. An American seedling of the English type. Fruit large, golden yellow; bush hardy, an immense bearer. Very promising.

Chautauqua. "A new white Gooseberry, equaling the finest and largest varieties in size, beauty and quality, and exceeding them all in vigor and yield."

CRUNELLS.

Claimed to be a cross between the gooseberry and the currant; FREE FROM MILDEW, RUST, WORMS AND THORNS. Plant an upright, healthy, clean, vigorous grower, resembling Crandall currant in foliage and growth; never affected in the least by mildew or rust, and without thorns. THE FRUIT, which resembles the gooseberry probably more than the currant, is produced in clusters at every bud of the branch, making an immense weight of fruit. Is good to eat out of hand when ripe, having a peculiar, pleasant flavor of its own, distinct from either the gooseberry or currant; served as jelly, jam or in pies, it is delicious.

CURRENTS.

CURRENT PLANTS will be sent by mail, postpaid, at 10 rates, and by mail at 100 rates, for 25 cts. additional for 50 plants and 50 cts. additional for 100 plants. See price-list.

Fay's Prolific. The leading market variety. Extra large stems and berries uniform in size, easily picked, exceedingly productive. No variety ever made so quick a jump into popular favor, the demand being in most seasons in excess of the supply.

Crandall. A native black seedling, distinct from European black variety and without their strong odor. Wonderfully productive; a strong, vigorous grower, with fruit of large size. Free from all attacks of insect enemies.

Cherry. Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

La Versailles. Very large long red bunches of

great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best; should be in every collection.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid, of excellent quality. The finest of white sorts; very productive and valuable.

Red Dutch. An old well-known sort of good quality; berries medium, bunches long. Very productive.

Black Naples. The leading black variety for home and market. Of excellent quality; good grower, very productive.

North Star. Claimed to be the hardest, the best grower, the most prolific bearer, the sweetest and best Currant grown.

THE LOGAN BERRY.

(Raspberry-Blackberry.)

THIS UNIQUE FRUIT has now been well tested in the eastern states. It is a seedling from the Aughinbaugh blackberry, a wild pistillate variety of California, fertilized by pollen of the Red Antwerp raspberry. THE PLANTS are unlike either raspberry or blackberry, but of low-growing habit, more like the dewberry. It has large, strong canes, or vines without thorns, but with fine soft spines; leaves are deep green color, coarse and thick; enormously productive. THE FRUIT is as large as the largest blackberry, of same shape, with globules as in that fruit; color, when fully ripe, a dark, rich red. It partakes of the flavors of both the raspberry and the blackberry. It is excellent for the table, eaten fresh or cooked, and for jelly or jam is without an equal. The fruit is firm and carries well, and the seeds are small and few.

CHILDS' (BURBANK'S) MAYBERRY.

An improved variety of the Mayberry, the result of a cross with the Cuthbert raspberry. It grows in sturdy tree form 6 to 8 feet high, ripening its fruit before strawberries and a month before the earliest raspberries. The bushes have spreading, tree-like tops, large, bell-shaped, pendulous blossoms, and great golden yellow berries, sweet and luscious.

THE JAPANESE WINEBERRY.

CANES large, robust and entirely hardy here; they are thickly covered with purplish red hairs. Each berry is at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx; also covered with purplish red hairs so thickly as to present the appearance of a moss rosebud. These gradually open and turn back, exposing the fruit in all its beauty. THE BERRIES are of medium size, of a beautiful, translucent appearance, running through shades of amber to crimson. QUALITY good, with a rich and sprightly flavor, but decidedly brisk subacid. When cooked it is simply grand, surpassing by far when canned the huckleberry and all other small fruits. Season of ripening early July.

STRAWBERRIES.

WE ENDEAVOR to handle our plants in the very best manner. They are carefully cleaned, the roots straightened and neatly tied in bunches of 50 each. In filling orders we take up the beds solid, and the purchaser receives the strongest and best plants made during the season of growth. These are worth much more than plants dug from the alleys, which are the last efforts of the runners, and are apt to be small and weak.

We can supply Strawberry plants during August at given rates in our price-list per 10; during September at 10 and 100 rates; in the fall, after October 15, during November, and in the spring at 10, 100 and 1,000 rates. No plants furnished at 1,000 rates in the fall until after October 15.

THE PRICES HEREIN NAMED ARE FOR LAYER PLANTS. When given two weeks' notice we can furnish pot-grown plants during August, September and October, at additional cost of 25 cts. per 10, \$1.50 per 100.

Strawberry plants at the 10 rates will be mailed free; at the 100 rate add 25 cts. per 100 to cover postage, packing, etc. Send for special prices for large quantities of **Strawberry plants**.

P indicates pistillate or imperfect flowering varieties; *H* those that have perfect flowers.

Sunshine. "This is a late fancy market Strawberry. The plant is healthy, free-running, with pistillate flowers and a marvelous yield. It produces from five to seven times as many quarts as Gandy, grown close beside it in our field. The berries are of fine size, bright color, high quality and great firmness."

Excelsior. "This is a wonder of earliness, size and productiveness. Plant of great vigor and perfect health. The largest, best-shaped and most beautiful extra-early berry known. Perfect."

Morgan's Favorite. "This variety gives promise of a great future. Quite a free plant-maker, productive of extra large, light red, broad-conical berries, very sweet, and of sprightly flavor. This, combined with great size and beauty of fruit, tremendous vigor and productive habit of plant, gives it great value."

Gladstone. "As large as Sharpless, as early as Michel's Early, and not exceeded in quality by any Strawberry known. Friend Collingswood, editor of *The Rural New-Yorker* says: The Gladstone is a color-bearer, or all signs fail. As early as Michel's Early, as large as Bubach, and of high quality. What more could a Strawberry grower ask?"

Maximus. Claimed to be the best in America, the largest, most beautiful of all Strawberries. Perfect bloomer.

Bubach (*P*). Fruit large; very productive.

Crescent (*P*). An old reliable, for light soil.

Glen Mary (*H*). Large dark berries; extra productive.

Marshall (*H*). Large; of high quality.

Michel's Early (*H*). Extra-early; of high quality.

Tennessee (*H*). Perfect flower; early, fine productive.

Candy. The best-shipping, long-keeping variety known. As late as the latest.

Nick Ohmer (*P*). Productive of very large, deep red berries of very high quality. Very valuable.

Bismarck. This is a strong, healthy plant that makes just about runners enough. Perfect-blooming; productive of large light scarlet berries.

Brandywine (*P*). Very productive, each plant having 4 or 5 fruit-stalks, heavily loaded with large, firm, medium to quite late berries.

Clyde. A strong-growing, healthy plant, with large green foliage. Wherever tested, it proves to be exceedingly productive of large, perfectly formed, light scarlet berries of fine quality.

WILSON ALBANY, BARR ECLIPSE, CHAS. DOWNING, HUNN, LADY THOMPSON, ENHANCE, AND WM. BELT are all excellent for market and home garden; large crops, of excellent, large, fine fruit.

RUBUS SORBIFOLIUS.

(Strawberry-Raspberry.)

A Japan variety of the raspberry or blackberry family but little known in this country. It is of robust, upright, spreading habit, similar to the raspberry, except that it dies to the ground every fall, and the fruit is produced on the young growth made the next year, by which we should think it would be well adapted to cold climates. Fruit large, red, handsome, resembling in size and form the strawberry; of subacid flavor; excellent for sauce or jam; ripens with the raspberry.

RASPBERRIES.

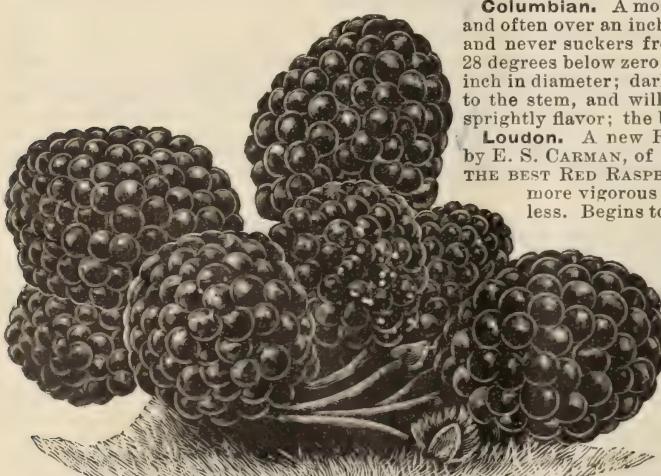
RASPBERRY PLANTS will be sent by mail, postpaid, at 10 rates, and by mail at 100 rates, for 25 cts. additional for 50 plants, and 50 cts. additional for 100 plants. See Price-List.

Cumberland. (Blackcap.) Claimed to be the largest Raspberry known. Selected specimens measure an inch in diameter, while they are uniformly very large. The canes are extremely hardy.

Columbian. A most vigorous grower; canes 10 to 15 feet long and often over an inch in diameter. It propagates from the tips and never suckers from the roots. It is very hardy, enduring 28 degrees below zero without injury. Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter; dark red, bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem, and will dry on the bush if not picked; of rich, sprightly flavor; the best for canning or evaporating.

Loudon. A new Red Raspberry from Wisconsin. Claimed by E. S. CARMAN, of *The Rural New-Yorker*, and others, to be THE BEST RED RASPBERRY IN EXISTENCE. Plants harder and more vigorous even than Cuthbert; canes virtually thornless. Begins to ripen with Cuthbert and continues longer; berries are larger, firmer and of brighter color; they cling well to the stem, and never crumble.

Miller Red has been grown and fruited largely for the past 10 years, and is no untried novelty. The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as Cuthbert, rather more stocky and dwarf. It is very hardy, remaining unhurt when other varieties, in same field, were badly winter-killed. Berry as large as Cuthbert, holding its size; is round, bright red, does not fade, but will hold color after shipment longer than any other red variety; finest and best shipping berry.



Cumberland Raspberry.

BLACKBERRIES.

BLACKBERRY PLANTS will be sent by mail, postpaid, at 10 rates, and by mail at 100 rates, for 25 cents additional for 50 plants, and 50 cents additional for 100 plants.

Lovett's Best. A thoroughly reliable Blackberry of large size, with canes of ironclad hardness; possesses the merits of ripening early, great productiveness, entire freedom from disease, extra high quality, jet black color, and fine appearance. Either for profitable market growing or for the home garden, it is without an equal.

Eldorado. A very vigorous grower, free from mildew, rust or double blossom, enormously productive, even hardier than Snyder; fruit large to very large, excellent quality, free from core.

Minnewaska. Canes hardy, very productive, strong-growing, free from disease; fruit large, early, of good quality.

Ohmer. Canes hardy, healthful; fruit very large, ripening after raspberries are gone and lasting until late in August, when prices are up; of excellent quality, firm, with no core, and sweet before soft or fully ripe.

Lucretia Dewberry. Claimed to be the best of the Blackberry family. As hardy as Snyder; as productive as any. Far larger and better than any Blackberry—soft, sweet and luscious; of glossy black color.

Austin's Dewberry. Strictly a Dewberry, both in habit of growth and flavor of fruit. It bears a heavy crop one year after being planted, and is always prolific. It is very early, plant is hardier than a Blackberry, and never fails. Fifty-four berries were gathered which filled a quart box.

GRAPES,

McPIKE. This new variety is perfectly hardy and a wonderful grower, with a leaf unprecedented. It is earlier than the Concord, with bunches even and compact, blue-black in color, perfectly uniform, and having the general appearance of Wordens. The berries are of mammoth size. This variety receives universal praise and was awarded the Wilder Silver Medal by the American Pomological Society. Has taken first premiums at Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri state fairs.

Columbian is claimed to be the largest Grape ever placed on the market, and forms large, compact clusters. It is an excellent table Grape, and excels all others for jelly. Vine is a strong grower, free from mildew, enormously productive of handsome clusters.

Eaton. A healthy, vigorous vine, free from mildew; character of Moore's Early and Pocklington. Bunch large, compact, often double-shouldered; berries very large, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom; adheres firmly to the stem; skin thin but tough, with no bad taste. Quality equal to or better than Concord.

Green Mountain. Claimed to be the earliest, hardiest and best-flavored early Grape yet introduced. Vine is a very strong, healthy grower, and very productive. Clusters of medium size, often shouldered; berries larger than Delaware, with skin thin and quality fine.

Moore's Early. Bunch large; berry large, round, with heavy blue bloom. Vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market.

Niagara. Vine hardy, an usually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries large, mostly round, light greenish white, semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin but tough, and does not crack; is melting and sweet.

Worden. A beautiful, large, black Grape, larger, earlier and decidedly better than Concord. Vine more productive, healthier and hardier.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. A strong, vigorous, hardy vine, with thick, healthy, mildew-resisting foliage, and abundant clusters of very large, compact and handsome Grapes. Berries large, often an inch or more in diameter; black, with light purple bloom; skin thin but very tenacious; flesh firm but tender, parting easily from its few and small seeds. Flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous, free from foxiness; as the seeds part readily, they need never be swallowed. Season very early, from middle to last of August at Delaware, Ohio, and its keeping qualities are remarkable, clusters having hung upon the vines sound and perfect for six weeks or more after ripening.

We also have a fine stock of the following varieties:

New White Blackberry, "ICEBERG." "One of the great-grandparents of 'Iceberg' was Lawton. The first generation of seedlings, when crossed with Crystal White, were all black; the second also, though varying much in other respects; but the third produced this wonderful plant, bearing the snowiest white berries ever seen. Very little attention was paid to the long rows of cross-bred descendants, until one day this berry was discovered among its black relatives, with the canes bending in various directions with their load of DELICIOUS, SNOWY BERRIES, which are not only white, but so TRANSPARENT THAT THE SEEDS, WHICH ARE UNUSUALLY SMALL, MAY BE SEEN IN THE BERRIES WHEN RIPE."

"CLUSTERS LARGER THAN THOSE OF LAWTON; berries, as near as could be judged, were at least as large, earlier, sweeter, and more tender and melting throughout, though as firm as Lawton is when ripe."

Erie. As hardy as Snyder, as vigorous at Kittatinny; very productive; free from rust or double blossom; fruit of good quality, round, as large as Lawton.

Rathbun. Fruit is of enormous size; single specimens measure 1½ inches in length, and the whole crop is very uniform. Fruit is quite firm, sweet, luscious, with no core, and ships well. Plant is very hardy, a strong, erect grower, with branches curving over, touching the ground and propagating themselves like a blackcap raspberry.

HARDY.

Brighton, Champion, Concord, Delaware, Duchess, Elvira, Empire State, Ives', Jefferson, Lady, Lady Washington, Lutie, Martha, McPike, Pocklington, Salem, Vergennes, Woodruff, Wyoming, Wilder, etc. Three-year-old vines of the above varieties, bearing age, at an advance of 25 per cent above the price of the two-year vines. Special quotations for large quantities.



McPike Grape.

Ornamental Department.

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS.

Packing, 50 cts. to \$1 per bale extra.

ASH, American White. A well-known native tree of great beauty and value, upright habit, dark, glossy green leaves, which hold on until late fall; not affected by insects. Valuable.

BEECH, Purple. Native of Germany. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing to 40 or 50 feet high, or can be shorn and kept in a compact ball. Foliage in spring is deep purple, changing later in season to crimson. Very conspicuous.

BIRCH, Cut-Leaved Weeping. Tall, slender, with graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage. Conspicuous and desirable. **White.** A handsome tree, with white bark; very striking in winter. The trunks look like marble columns rising out of the snow.

CATALPA speciosa. These are rapid-growing trees of tropical appearance, flowering in July. Their blossoms are large, very showy and quite fragrant; leaves very large, heart-shaped, yellowish green. A magnificent variety; very hardy; blooms in large clusters while still very young; very desirable.

Bunzel. One of the most attractive trees. It forms a perfect half-globular or umbrella head, with foliage of a deep green color, laid with great precision, making a beautiful roof of leaves. A most striking and ornamental tree upon the lawn.

CORNUS, or DOGWOOD, White-Flowering (*Cornus florida*). Mr. F. J. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of the Dogwood: "It is remarkable for the size and showiness of its white blossoms, which make their appearance in April, before the leaves, and cover the trees like immense snowflakes. They are 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Those who have been familiar with it only in the woods can form but a poor idea of its beauty when grown in rich soil and open exposure. In such places it is not only superb in its April crown of white blossoms and its mass of summer leaves, but in autumn its foliage, turning to a deep red, makes the tree a brilliant companion to the varied-hued maples, the golden sassafras, the scarlet oak and the glowing bronze of the liquidambar. The fruit is scarlet." Mr. Scott adds that trees should be obtained from a nursery, as those taken from the woods rarely grow well or become well-formed trees.

Red-Flowering (*C. f. rubra*). This is a great improvement upon the otherwise unrivaled white-flowering variety. It possesses the same freedom of flowering, producing what might be termed a drift of bloom of a bright, fresh and cheerful rosy red. In habit it is more upright; the foliage larger, somewhat more velvety, darker green in summer, and even richer and more crimson. The fruit or berries are the same as those of the species.

PARSONS SAYS OF IT: "Flowers suffused with bright red color, lasting long; a fresh pronounced red, continuing with the flowers from the beginning to the end of its blossom. Planted with the white variety, the effect is unrivaled."

MEEHAN SAYS OF IT: "Of the most beautiful rosie pink color, bordering on red. A growing plant before me also shows the leaves to have a rich, velvety appearance, and to be darker than those of the white variety. * * * * That this is undoubtedly a grand acquisition to the list of ornamental flowering trees, no one will doubt after seeing it in bloom."

Weeping (*C. f. pendula*). A weeping form of the white-flowering variety, unlike any other weeping tree. It possesses the properties of the species in early and profuse bloom, brilliant autumn foliage, and attractive fruit in winter.

GINKGO biloba (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). This is one of the most beautiful and peculiar of all hardy exotic trees. The fruit is about the size of a large cherry, and greenish yellow when ripe. Like the cherry, it has fleshy pulp, with a single stone or seed; is highly esteemed for its astringent properties and its reputation for promoting digestion. Tree is perfectly hardy, attains a height of about 80 feet, and has a straight trunk with a pyramidal head.

ELM, American. A noble spreading and drooping tree; rapid grower.

LINDEN, American. A rapid-growing, large, handsome tree, with very large leaves.

LINDEN, European. A handsome pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. A truly beautiful tree, which should receive the notice it so justly merits.

MAPLE, Japan (*Acer polymorphum*). The famous Japanese Dwarf Maple. None of autumnal trees excel these. Some change their color of leaves to yellow, others to red in autumn. Some of the varieties give their rich crimson coloring in the spring, when they shoot, as well as in autumn before they fall.

Atropurpureum. Deep maroon.

MAPLE, Norway. A large, handsome tree, of spreading, rounded form, with broad, deep green, shining leaves; very compact; of stout and vigorous growth; very ornamental.

Sugar, or Rock. Of elegant, pyramidal form and stately growth, with beautiful foliage, turning to brilliant colors in the fall; desirable for lawn or street.

Ash-Leaved. A rapid-growing, round-headed tree, with handsome, smooth, green bark.

Silver. Of rapid growth; easily transplanted; attains large size and gives immediate shade; popular for street planting.

Cut-Leaved. Leaves beautifully cleft; forms a handsome tree.

MAPLE, Sycamore. A handsome tree of rapid growth; large-leaved, resembling the Norway Maple when young.

Scarlet, or Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*). Tree of medium size, with beautiful round head; produces deep red blossoms, which appear before the leaves. The foliage changes to brilliant scarlet in autumn, rendering the tree conspicuous.

ORIENTAL PLANE. A very rapid-growing tree of large, spreading form; foliage large, handsome and free from insects.

PAULOWNIA Imperialis. A magnificent tropical-looking tree from Japan; of extremely rapid growth, with leaves 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Blossoms trumpet-shaped, formed in large upright panicles in May, producing a beautiful effect.

POPLAR, Boleana. A very compact, upright grower, resembling the Lombardy; leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath.

Carolina. Very rapid grower of pyramidal form, with large, handsome, glossy leaves. Popular for street planting or for immediate effect.

Tulip. A magnificent tree, of tall, pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy leaves; free from insects; has beautiful tulip-like flowers.

Van Geert's Golden. Fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season; very conspicuous and attractive.

WILLOW, Babylonian or Weeping. A native of Asia,—our common and well-known Weeping Willow.

Kilmarnock, Weeping. An exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head.

Golden. A handsome tree at all seasons, but, on account of its yellow bark, particularly conspicuous in winter.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL FLOWER- ING SHRUBS.

ALTHEA, or **Rose of Sharon**. Very desirable, because they bloom in August and September, when but few other trees or shrubs are in bloom.

BERRBERRY, **Purple**. A beautiful shrub, with violet-purple foliage and clusters of fine red berries.

American. A native species, forming a shrub or low tree, with handsome, glossy green foliage and yellow flowers from April to June, succeeded by red berries. Very ornamental and desirable.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. A rapid, upright-growing plant; foliage oval, deep green, glossy and very dense; almost an evergreen; forms a magnificent hedge. Covered in July with small white flowers.

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet-Scented Shrub). Flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiar odor. Blossoms in June and at intervals.

CYTISUS Laburnum. A native of Europe, smooth and shining foliage; drooping yellow flowers in June.

DEUTZIA gracilis. A handsome dwarf shrub from Japan. Flowers pure white, appearing very early.

Crenata flore-pleno. Flowers double, white tinged with rose; a desirable shrub.

EUONYMUS latifolius. A highly ornamental shrub, with fine broad, glossy green leaves, which turn to a purplish red in autumn.

FORSYTHIA, Golden Bell. Bloom is drooping, yellow, very early in spring, before the leaves.

HONEYSUCKLE, Upright. A spreading shrub, with deep green foliage and very fragrant flowers, both red and white; bush erect and perfectly hardy.

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. A fine shrub, growing 8 to 10 feet high. Flowers white, changing to pink, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, and produced in September.

JAPAN JUDAS. A charming dwarf tree that flowers early in the spring, before the leaves appear, covering the tree with rosy purple bloom.

LILAC, Persian. Small foliage; bright purple flowers. **White**. Very large, pure white trusses.

MAHONIA aquifolia. A bush of medium size, with handsome, deep green, glossy foliage and neat habit, with showy, bright yellow flowers, rendering it very popular for decorative planting.

MIST, Purple or Smoke Tree. Much admired for its curious fringe of hair-like flowers, that cover the whole plant.

ROSA rugosa. Has glossy foliage of great beauty, is perfectly hardy, and grows from 4 to 5 feet high. The flowers, which are produced freely, are single, crimson, and succeeded by large scarlet fruits.

SNOWBALL. A large shrub with great white balls of blooms in June.

SPIREA Billardii. Strong, upright grower, with long terminal spikes of rose-colored flowers.

Prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). A handsome shrub, with pure white double flowers in May and June.

Reevesii. Flowers white, very double, in large, round clusters in great profusion over the entire bush.

WEICELA rosea. Fine rose-colored flowers; of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June.

WHITE FRINGE. A small native tree of roundish form, with large leaves and drooping racemes of white flowers with narrow, fringe-like petals.

YUCCA filamentosa. Hardy and very ornamental; the flower stem, 3 to 4 feet high, is covered with large, bell-shaped flowers of creamy white.

EVERGREEN TREES.

ARBORVITÆ, American. Valuable for screens and hedges.

Compacta. (Parsons'.) Dwarf, compact habit; deep green; symmetrical without the use of shears.

Hoveyi. Dwarf, globular; has fine foliage.

Pyramidal. Upright, compact; like Irish Juniper.

Chinese Golden. Small, elegant, nearly spherical, with bright, yellow-tinged foliage.

Elegantissima. Of upright, pyramidal form; young foliage prettily tipped with golden yellow.

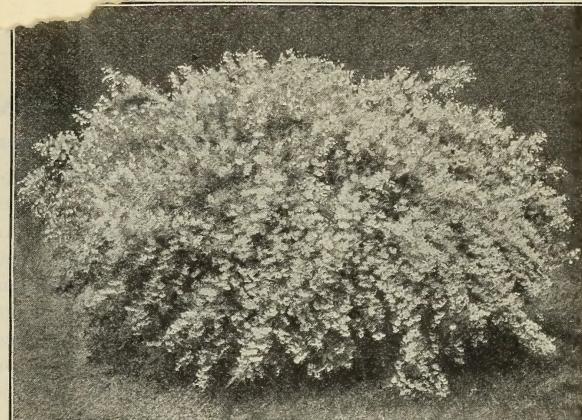
BOX, Tree. Dwarf; leaves small, deep green. Valuable for decorations.

Dwarf. Used for edging; single specimens are desirable for small grounds.

JUNIPER, Irish. Of erect, dense, conical outline, resembling a pillar of green.

Swedish. A small, handsome, pyramidal tree, with yellowish green foliage; very conspicuous.

NORDMANN'S FIR. A majestic tree of symmetrical form, vigorous and very hardy. Its foliage is massive, dark green; strikingly handsome.



Deutzia gracilis.

PINE, White. A noble tree, upright, of spreading habit; foliage long, light green.

RETINOSPORA (Japan Cypress). Beautiful; needs protection north of New York.

Plumosa. Dwarf, with slender, feathery branches.

Plumosa aurea. Similar to above, but with golden-tipped foliage.

Filifera. Fine, wiry foliage; very odd.

Glaucia. Dwarf, compact, conspicuous.

SPRUCE, Norway. Extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth and pyramidal form; branches assume a drooping habit with age. Popular for specimens, for shelter, windbreaks or hedging.

Douglasii. Large, conical, with smooth bark and light green foliage.

Colorado Blue. The true blue Evergreen; of pronounced bluish tint.

Black Hills. Short; dense, compact; dark foliage.

Hemlock. Remarkably graceful, with beautiful branches and delicate foliage. Makes a handsome hedge.

YEW, English. A large bush or tree, 30 to 40 feet when fully grown. Is densely branched, and can be shorn into a variety of shapes and forms.

MAGNOLIAS.

Glaucia. Jersey Swamp Magnolia. Flowers fragrant. **Conspicua**. Chinese. Covered in early spring with large white flowers.

Purpurea. Purple-flowered. **Soulangeana**. Hardy; white and purple flowers.

Grandiflora. Evergreen. The magnificent Evergreen Magnolia of the south; blooms here unprotected.

HEDGING PLANTS.

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. 1 to 2 feet, \$10 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, \$20 per 100; 4 to 6 feet, \$30 per 100.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. 1 to 2 feet, \$5 per 100, \$35 per 1,000; 2 to 3 feet, \$7 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

OSAGE ORANGE. 1-year, \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000; 2-year, \$1.50 per 100, \$7.50 per 1,000.

HARDY VINES.

AKEBIA quinata. Shining sub-evergreen foliage and clusters of fragrant chocolate-colored flowers.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper).

Veitchii (Japan Ivy, or Boston Ivy). Foliage forms a dense sheet of green; in fall it is a flame of crimson.

BIGNONIA grandiflora (Trumpet Flower). Blossoms immense; gorgeous crimson and yellow.

CLEMATIS flammula (Virgin's Bower). Flowers in masses, small, white, very fragrant.

Paniculata. Flowers white, sweet-scented, covering the plant.

EUONYMUS radicans variegata. Foliage small, myrtle-like, variegated; clings like ivy.

HARDY CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE (*Lycium Chinense*).

HONEYSUCKLE, Halliana (Hall's Japan Evergreen Honeysuckle).

Japan Golden. Foliage exquisitely netted with golden yellow. Flowers large, peach-colored.

WISTARIA Sinensis. Flowers pale blue, borne pendulous racemes in May and June.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

EULALIA gracillima univittata. Foliage exceedingly graceful, narrow, delicate green, with silvery white midrib. Quite hardy.

Japonica variegata. Long, narrow leaves, with white. Hardy. Plumes like Pampas.

a zebra. Markings are yellow and black.

HUS Ravennæ. Much resembles the Pampas; height 8 to 10 feet.

HAIR MANURE.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FERTILIZER.

With the farmers, fruit-growers and market-gardeners during these times of agricultural depression, the question of Fertilizers is a very important subject. Being large consumers ourselves (our fertilizer bills amounting to several thousand dollars a year), we feel that our experience may be worth something, and do not hesitate to recommend to others Fertilizers we have used successfully 25 years in competition with most of the high-priced brands that have been offered. About a quarter of a century ago we began to use Hair Manure. Our neighbors, noticing the wonderful results, requested us to procure some for them. This demand has continued to grow, without any effort on our part, so now Hair Manure is very largely used, not only in our immediate section, but its fame has spread throughout several states. In order to supply the many orders, we are obliged to get it by the boat for this vicinity, and ship in car-lots to other sections.

Hair Manure is a by-product, or refuse, from the glue factory, and is sold at a price barely covering the cost of removing it. It is composed largely of small knuckle-bones (about 500 pounds to the ton), hoofs, horns, hair, scraps of hides, etc., all of which are valuable as fertilizers, and, as will be seen from the analysis, are sold at much less than their actual value. Hair Manure is very rich in Ammonia and Nitrogen, and most excellent for all kinds of small fruits, fruit trees, vine, truck and farm crops. Hair Manure is packed in barrels, with weight marked on each, just previous to shipment (9 to 12 barrels per ton). Or it is shipped in bulk, loose, in car-lots of 15 to 20 tons.

Analysis: 4 to 6 per cent ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent phosphoric acid.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF HAIR MANURE.

Showing real value, selling price, and the amount the real value exceeds the selling price, as given by the New Jersey State Experiment Station from years 1880-1891.

Prices are F. O. B. at factory, shipped direct to purchaser's station, purchaser paying freight. References or security required from unknown parties. Prices net.

Hair Manure, in barrels	
" " in barrels, in car-lots, 15 to 20 tons	
" " in bulk, loose car-lots, 15 to 20 tons	

We will fill all orders for Hair Manure, subject to receiving them in time and the stock being unsold.

In case the orders cannot be filled, we will notify to that effect and return the amount due.

PARRY'S SPECIAL COLLECTION

- D. 27.** Two each of Starr, Bismarck and Parapples, by mail, postpaid, \$1.25; larger trees by ss, at purchaser's expense, \$1.50.
- D. 28.** Two each of any five (excepting Bismarck Starr) of the varieties of Apples named in our ouge, by mail, postpaid, \$1.50; larger trees by ss, at purchaser's expense, \$2.
- D. 30.** Two each of any five (excepting Rossney) e varieties of Pears, named in our Catalogue, by postpaid, \$1.50; larger trees by express, at purr's expense, \$2.
- D. 31.** Two each of any five of the varieties of es named in our Catalogue, by mail, postpaid, ; larger trees by express, at purchaser's ex- , \$2.
- D. 32.** Ten each of the standard varieties of berries named in our Catalogue (other than those oned in our Special Collection No. 34), by mail, id, \$1.25.
- D. 34.** Ten plants each of Gladstone, Sun-, Excelsior, Maximus, and Morgan's Favorite berries, by mail, postpaid, \$2. See description, 16 of Catalogue.
- D. 35.** Two each of Rossney, Bartlett, Kieffer, el and Lawrence Pears, or five Rossney and five assortment of any of the other varieties of Pears our lists, by mail, postpaid, \$2; larger trees by ss, at purchaser's expense, \$2.50.
- D. 36.** Five plants of each of any five of the wing Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, may bined in one order, by mail or express, \$1; or ach of any three of the list for \$1.25 : spberries: Cuthbert, Marlboro, Miller, Gregg, Kansas and Souhegan.
ckberries: Early Harvest, Lovett's Best, Wilson r., Erie, Eldorado and Minnewaski.
berries: Austin and Lucretia.
- D. 37.** Five each of Miller, Marlboro, and Gregg, insas Raspberries; five each of Early Harvest Eldorado Blackberries; five each of Austin's Dew- es, by mail or express, \$2.

No. 38. Twenty of any of the varieties of Black- berries or Dewberries named in our lists, and five plants of Iceberg Blackberries, by mail, postpaid, \$1.50.

No. 39. Ten Cumberland, ten Marlboro, ten Miller Raspberries, by mail, postpaid, \$1.50.

No. 40. One strong vine of McPike Grape (see description, page 17 of Catalogue), One Campbell's Early, three Niagara, or Concord, or three Grape-vines of any one or more varieties of Grapes named in our Catalogue, other than those specially listed, by mail, postpaid, \$2.

No. 41. One Grape-vine each of Green Mountain, Woodruff and Brighton, and five vines of Concord and Niagara, or either of these two, by mail, postpaid, \$1.25; larger sizes, by express, at purchaser's expense.

Five Gooseberry Plants of Red Jacket and Industry, in assortment, or any one of these varieties and five Currant plants of North Star, Fay's Pro- lific or Cherry, or any one of these varieties, by mail, postpaid, \$1; larger sizes by express, at the same price.

Four Japan Walnuts, two each of Persian and Kaghazi Walnuts and two Japan Mammoth Chest- nut trees, 10 trees in all, by mail, postpaid, \$2; larger size trees by express, \$5.

Two trees each of Alpha, Parry's Giant and Japan Mammoth Chestnuts, grafted, one-year-old, by express, \$5.

Two plants each of Rocky Mountain Cherry, Trifoliate Orange, Red Jacket Gooseberry, Crunells (Gooseberry-Currant) and Iceberg Blackberry, by mail, postpaid, \$1.50; larger plants at purchaser's expense, by express, \$2.

Four plants of Logan Berry, Mayberry, Straw- berry-Raspberry and Wineberry, by mail or express, for \$1.50.

Three each of Paragon and Cooper Chestnut trees, one-year-old, by express, \$5, or this collection with two each of Alpha and Parry's Giant Chestnut trees, one-year-olds, by express, \$10.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE BEST NUT-BEARING TREES

. . . JAPAN, AMERICAN and SPANISH CHESTNUTS; JAPANESE WALNUTS

SIEBOLDIANA and CORDIFORMIS; PERSIAN WALNUTS, KAGHAZI, MADEIRA, ETC.

FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SMALL-FRUIT PLANTS, ETC., AND A SPECIALLY FINE STOCK OF BISMARCK AND STARR APPLES AND KIEFFER PEARS

Parry's Pomona Nurseries

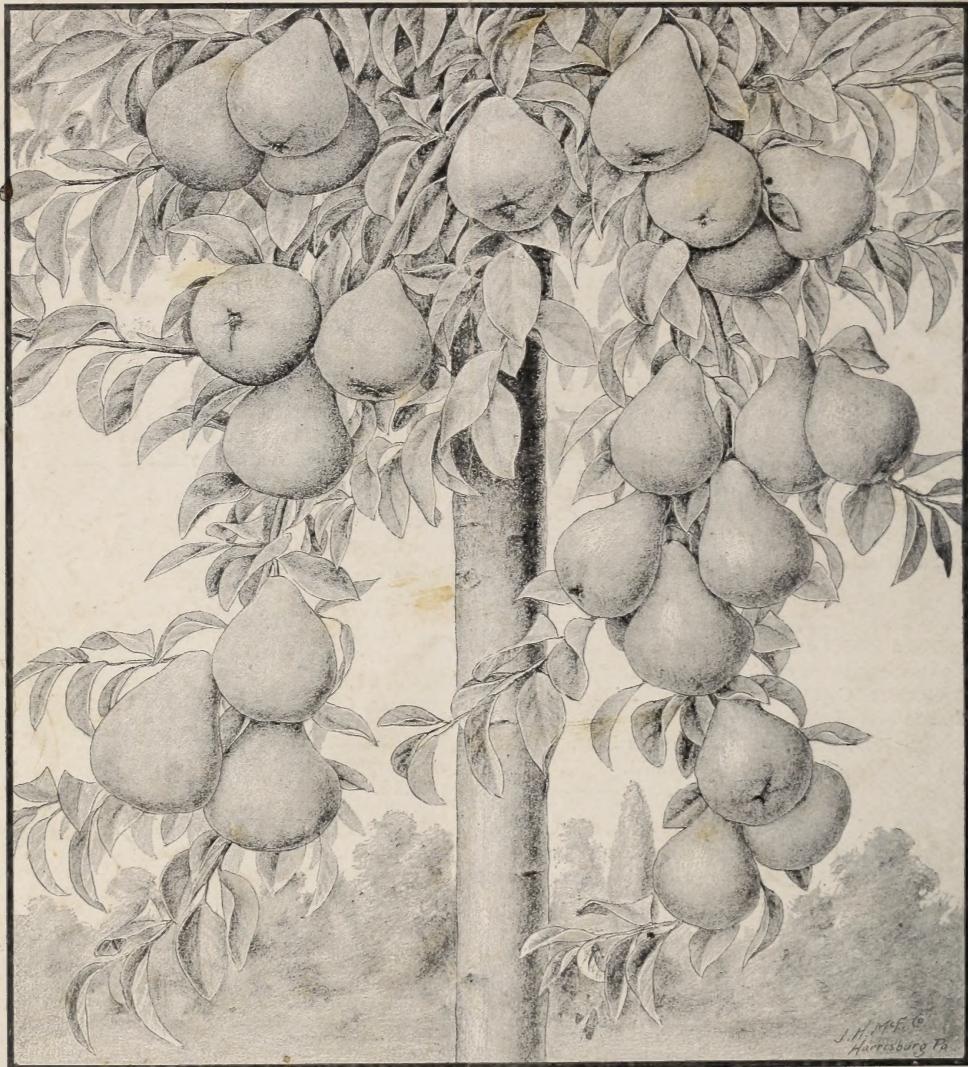
ERTON P. O., NEW JERSEY

PARRY, NEW JERSERY

"NUTS FOR PROFIT" By JOHN R. PARRY

With pictures carefully engraved from nature, giving correct representations of the numerous varieties of Nuts, their size, shape and general appearance, and showing habits of growth of some of them. It also devotes considerable space to the Propagation, Germination, Budding, Grafting, Cultivation, Harvesting and Marketing of Nuts. Also, a number of receipts for preparing and serving the Nuts for the table. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

Parrys' Pomona Nurseries, Riverton P. O., New Jersey



J. M. MEE
Harrisburg Pa.

THE above illustration is from a photograph of a PEAR tree, having two-year-old ROSSNEY grafts, which fruited near our Nurseries, during the past summer of 1900. The grafts were overladen with fruit one-third larger than good-sized Bartletts. The color of the fruit was rich golden yellow, with a bright crimson blush, which with its large size gave it a pre-eminently attractive appearance, second to that of no other PEAR. These features, together with good quality and vigor and productiveness of the tree, make the ROSSNEY a most desirable and valuable market variety.

See description, page 4 of our Catalogue

PARRY'S POMONA NURSERIES
PARRY . Riverton P. O. . NEW JERSEY